(BY MISS BOOTH, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY IN AMERICA.)

What a Christmas is the Christmas of the Salvation Armyl Its family is the largest, its table is the longest, and its guests the most unique in the world.

Throughout the year we maintain the principle that he who eats must work, havng proved its value as an incentive to selfrespect and independence; but there must be an exception to every rule, and what better day to make it than Christmas Day. h n gifts small and great are filling every hand and recollections of Heaven's best present to earth are crowding every heart? The Salvation Army is noted for its happy religion. A lady, visiting for the first time our workers in the slums, came back with the impression: "They pray so much and they smile so much." An excellent combination, by the way. Our ambition to bring as much happiness into the shadowed life of our great cities as possible,

right of joy and peace. The above reasons embrace the why and the wherefore of our Christmas feasts. The custom has become universal.

and in a special way to do this on the day

when every home should claim its birth-

It has travelled round the world with the army flag, and where our organization exists it spreads a great Christmas dinner, and goes out into the highways and byways and invites the poor and the lowly, the halt, the maimed, the blindwhospever cannot spread his own Christmas meal-to sit at the table. Tens of shousands gratefully accept the invita-

It was in our day of small things that the celebration had its birth. The General's intimate knowledge of the needs and conditions of London's poor acquainted him with the fact that thousands in the world's

metropolis had no means of joy or hope at Christmas time. With my father, to see a need has been to fill it, and although at that time the gathering of funds was a much more difficult and discouraging matter than at the present, so far as our means went we brought them together, here a handful and there a handful of gaunt-eyed men and women, and pitiable, starving children, whom we fed and clothed and cared for, sending

them away with the light of Christmas shining in their eyes. This was the nucleus of the great propaganda known as our Christmas effort, which has now grown to wast proportions In London alone in our various halls and by basket we remember more poor than would be necessary to make a city the size of Atlantic City. In addition, thousands of the city's homeless are supplied

at midnight during Christmas week with hot coffee, buns and sandwiches.

Throughout Great Britain thousands of destitute are feasted at public dinners or in their homes. In India every isolated

army corps feeds its quota of Hindoo

In Canada, where I was in comman last Christmas, every person who was suffering was relieved and cheered. Parenthetically, let me say that poverty is rare in Canada, the demands for all kinds of labor being generally greater than the supply. But there is a degree of want most difficult to cope with-respectable poverty-and the Salvation army tactfully discovered and assisted this most deserv-

But it is in the United States that the Christman idea has assumed its most beneficient proportions. In no other country has the Army's Christmas dinner embrace such a multitude of the needy, and I think I should say that in no other country has it received so large and so sympathetic a support. Where the Army in England, or in Aus-

tralia, or in India feeds its thousands, it feeds its tens of thousands in America. In the past six years we have given a Christmas meal to 1,100,000. A quarter of a million persons were supplied with cheer last December; probably 300,000 will be the total of our guests this.

In New York city 5,000 enjoyed a hot meal spread for them in the Grand Central Palace, while 25,000 of the city's poor found Christmas fare in the 5,000 baskets distributed among them at their homes. All told 40,000 such baskets, providing food for 20.000 persons, were distributed throughout the United States, while in halls in various cities and towns cooked meals were served to more than 100,000 persons

The first year the army throughout the country invited 20,000 poor to take dinner with it; 50.000 accepted. The next year 100,000 were invited; 200,000 came. Then invitations were sent out for 200,000, and more than 250,000 accepted the hospitality

As I have already said, we expect 300,000 guests this year and are making provision for them. Hence I do not think I am going beyond the facts when I say that ours is the world's biggest Christmas dinner. I do not know of another which encircles the world or which can show such amazing figures of blessings brought into the dark lives of the destitute at this bright and

Naturally, the work of planning for and feeding such a multitude as we expect to entertain in New York alone, only a few thousands short of the population of Pittsburg, the eleventh city of the Union, demands system. Like everything else in the Salvation Army, this charity is carried on with businesslike precision and a care as to detail without which it would be impossible to take the weighty programme

through without a hitch. It occurs to me that there are three points connection with our Christmas dinner in New York-which is representative of all our dinners, being merely the largestabout which a little information may be

acceptable. First, the money. While many gifts are sent in kind, the majority of the viands and clothing is purchased with the donations sent in from all quarters. It may

be a surprise to some to learn that most of the money is collected in the streets. Since the first of December scores of men and women have stood on the street corners

all day, collecting money in the gypsy kettles that have come to be a regular metropolitan feature during the Christma season. In some cities papier maché turkeys and other devices are being used this year, but in New York the kettles hold field, surmounted with a big lettered

sign, "Keep the pot boiling." These stands are all in charge of uniformed members of the Salvation Army and a strict supervision is kept over each till The money is systematically counted each

At the same time, too, a goodly corps has gone about throughout the city collecting of thing and toys by the wagon load, for the Army does not overlook the fact that a warm back is a good thing to possess along with a full stomach, and that a child's a child all the world over, and a toy placed in the hands of a slum child will give the possessor—especially if she be a girl and the toy a doll—a pleasure many times the size of the gift.

Second, the means whereby the donation and the destitute are linked together. Here is the touchstone of the situation-my own devoted officers and soldiers.

Without their self-sacrificing toils the Christmas efforts of the Salvation Army would be at a standstill-in fact, be denied existence. Where would you find the philanthropist who would stand all day with a red pot and a tin bell? Where would you find the waiter who would cook for and serve the lowest and most degraded? But I have no long search to make.

At the disposal of my schemes for the blessing and cheering of sad hearts at any hour of the day or night I have thousands of men and women upon whose devotion, as well as ability for the task of heeding the cries of need, I can depend. No hired hands wait upon our poor guests. They are hard working people, every day of every week, these Salvationists, and no doubt a bit of home life in their own dwellings would be as dear to them as any one else, but they cheerfully forego all personal plans and find their Christmas happiness in giving happiness to others.

Three thousand members of the Salvation Army in New York city alone have been engaged in this scheme before the dinner actually comes off.

Some idea of the immensity of the business side of the enterprise may be gathered from the fact that in New York 6,000 loaves of bread, 5,000 chickens, 4,500 cans of soup, 8,000 pounds of turkey, 1,000 pounds of beef, 3,000 pounds of coffee, 250 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 pies, 3,000 pounds of sugar, esides many barrels of apples and bushels of other fruit and vegetables will be used. These figures are proportionately large in every important city and town in the se supplies are usually only delivered

These supplies are usually only delivered a day or two before Christmas, in order that they may be fresh when they reach the recipients. The materials for the baskets are collected at Army head-quarters, and the day before Christmas, and all night long, scores of willing volunteers neck them.

and all hight long, scores of whining volun-teers pack them.

Five thousand baskets were sent out in New York last year, and will be sent out this. Every basket contains canned soup, a turkey or chicken, tea and coffee, poa turkey or chicken, tea and coffee. po-fatoes, turnips, celery, apples or oranges, a loaf of bread, materials for a pudding and a copy of the Christmas War Cry. Bright and early the next day big trucks, each capable of holding 200 or more baskets, take them into the various districts into which the city has previously been divided for inspection and distribution. At the Grand Central Palace, where the hot meal in New York will be served again this year, the dinner is cooked in the building by men who are experts at the art. A force of some 300 waiters and eight or ten cooks, with their assistants and a large kitchen force, is required to pre-pare the bewildering mass of provender

pare the bewildering mass of provender and serve it in presentable shape to the eager beneficiaries. The actual prepara-tion of the dinner begins at least twenty-four hours before it is served.

Third, the men. Who are the recipients of this Christmas feast and whence do they come is a question likely to suggest itself.

Again the mighty machinery of the Salvation

some years ago, one of a gentle disposition. The other was continually jabing the animals with an iron bar, and whenever he would walk in front of the cages the beasts would swish their tails in fear and anger and pace up and down with their eyes upon him. If he went near the cages they would spring at the bars, spitting and growling and try to get at him.

There was no spitting nor clarity to the deep part of Again the mighty machinery of the Salvation Army comes to our aid.

We have within our fingers the threads to draw the right kind of people into our Christmas net. We have hundreds of officers who live among the poor, know and are known by them, and are in the best possible position to insure the guests being of the most deserving stamp.

position to insure the guests being of the most deserving stamp.

In the distribution of the basket side of the Christmas efforts our officers render yeoman service. Only a house to house visitation of the poorest quarters could discover the respectable destitution which is reluctant to advertise its poverty by making it public, even to the extent of asking for a dinner ticket.

for a dinner ticket.
So, in addition to extending invitation from various Army platforms, trusted agents hunt up these backward poor and tell them that if they do not feel like applying for tickets a basket containing sufficient food, from soup to pudding, for five persons will be delivered at their door on Christmas morning. Criples these who are sick will be delivered at their door on Christmas morning. Cripples, those who are sick and those who are too old to leave their homes are also put down on the inspectors' lists for baskets.

This inspection never fails to bring to light many pathetic stories. Let me illustrate:

An officer last Christmas, within the shad-An omcer last Christmas, within the shad-ow of the Army's headquarters, discovered a mother, too ill to move, lying in bed beside the body of a dead baby, while in the bare cold room with her were five children, all emaciated, and so lacking in clothing that we actually had to take dresses to them be-fore we could take them to warmth and comfort.

fore we could take them to warmth and comfort.

This family is now on its feet again, thanks to the inspector's work. Two of the boys were found places as messengers, and the mother, on her recovery, was provided with employment. If it were not for this systematic inspection, many a deserving family would not know the taste of Christmas food, and many a little child would look in vain for dear old Santa Claus and a bit of joy from his capacious pack.

The scene at the New York dinner is most impressive and touching. The men, although coming from some of the most desperate and destitute classes, are as docile as children. We have no trouble in handling the crowd, the great hall being divided into small sections, for each of which a corps of officers is responsible.

The meal over, we spend a couple of hours in bright and instructive entertainment, which varies in character each year. This year a number of Army children will take the platform, with musical drills and action songs, while our headquarters band and crehestra will help to make merry the occasion.

We close with a few heartfelt words

We close with a few heartfelt words about the things of God and eternity, and the singing of a familiar hymn. We have never yet failed to see immediate results of this practical charity. Last year there

were 150 converts.

Then the great crowd turns out into the night, many coming back next Christmas to get the first square meal since that of a year before.

But Christmas Day by no means ends our efforts for the suffering and hungry. During this season of the year we collect in New York, on the street and by letter, about \$30,000. Half this sum is devoted to purchasing the dinner: \$110,000 is spent in like

\$30,000. Half this sum is devoted to purchasing the dinner: \$110,000 is spent in like manner throughout the country.

The other \$15,000 swells our winter relief fund, and all through the bitter days of January and February, and into the spring, we are helping deserving cases with food, medicine, clothing and nursing.

Like our Master, we have realized that

Like our Master, we have realized that the poor we have always with us, and, whether at the festive season, when every heart seems to have a kind spot, or at less generous times, when the need seems to stand in danger of being forgotten, we strive to be their friends to help their need, to lift

## MRS. CHADWICK'S INDIANA PREDECESSOR

NANCY CLEM ABLE TO BORROW LARGE SUMS OF MONEY IN A MYSTERIOUS MANNER UNTIL A DOUBLE MURDER PUT AN END TO HER OPERATIONS.

Chadwick of Cleveland, it had a countera term in prison and reappeared to proseoute her scheme successfully, but the operathe most sensational murder that ever

occurred in the State. Nancy E. Clem was the wife of a grocer. She was a woman of commanding presence She dressed neatly, but not extravagantly, and, so far as her immediate friends knew, she was leading a life in no way foreign to their own. Among her intimates was a Mrs. Jacob Young, and it began to be whis- a hundred yards from the scene of the pered about that Mrs. Clem was engaged n some mysterious business in which large sums of money were needed and that Mr. Young, who was wealthy, was her backer.

What the business was no one pretended to know, but Mrs. Clem had frequent dealings with the banks, and the fact that she always attended to her business herself and did not talk about it to others gave it an air of mystery which excited curiosity and speculation among her neighbors.

One Sunday morning the bodies of Jacob Young and his wife were found on a sand bar in White River, near what was then known as the Cold Springs. The spot was in a lonely district about three miles northwest of the city, and on both sides of the river were thickets of underbrush and small trees. Young's head had been blown almost off and Mrs. Young's body was badly burned. In the back of her head was a bullet wound, showing that the shot had come from behind. The double murder caused a great sensa-

tion. Thousands of persons rushed to the scene. There were evidences of a struggle, and it was plain that the husband had een killed with a shotgun, while a pistol had but an end to his wife.

While the crowd was speculating as to the identity of the pair, the neighing of a horse attracted attention. Following the sound a horse, attached to a carriage, was found hitched in a clump of bushes near the river bank. The rig was recognized as belonging to Mr. Young and the identification of the bodies followed. When the police visited the Young residence they found that the house had been entered, presumably on Saturday night, and ransacked from top to bottom. Every drawer, every press had been opened and carefully searched. The theory was quickly formed that Young and his wife had been enticed to the Cold Springs and murdered and the murderers had robbed the house on the night following the crime.

Every policeman in the city was set at work on the case and developments came rapidly. Farmers were found who, while FRIENDSHIPS OF MAN AND BEAST IN THE PARK

There are seven keepers employed to

get at him.

There was no spitting nor clawing when the gentle keeper approached. If they stirred at all at his approach they would come to the bars and look at him as a dog

or horse would look at a kind master.

IN KENTUCKY

to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the

discovery of the Hudson River by Henry

Hudson has decided to commemorate the

occur in 1909.

farmer was found who had seen Silas Hartpart in this city many years ago. Mrs. chadwick's predecessor had even served in a buggy by himself and later returning with a woman. The horse he drove was described, and it was learned that Hartman tions of the Indianapolis schemer included | had hired a rig about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and had returned it just at night-

fall. Then a witness was found who had seen Hartman going due west, or toward the Cold Springs, after having turned from the road leading north on which the first Two days after the discovery of the crime a shotgun was found in White River about

murder. Only one barrel had been discharged. A search of the place failed to reveal other evidence, except the tracks of a woman's shoe in the sand, evidently made in running from the scene. A can vass of the pawnshops resulted in the discovery that the shotgun had been bought on the Friday before the murder by William Abrams, a friend and associate of Silas Hartman

Mrs. Clem, Hartman and Abrams were arrested, and in Mrs. Clem's home was found a pair of shoes, badly soiled and fitting exactly the tracks on the sandbar. Up to this time no possible motive could

be assigned for the crime, and it seemed incredible that Mrs. Clem and her brother could have been parties to it, for there had never been a breath of suspicion against either. Then came the dénouement. It was discovered that Mrs. Clem had borrowed large sums from capitalists in this city, that she had paid interest as high as 20 per cent. a month, that she had always met her obligations promptly, but none of those with whom she had had dealings knew in what business she was engaged. Ver deposits and withdrawals at the

banks showed a peculiar condition. On one day, for instance, she would check out \$12,000 and the next day deposit \$20,000 in sums ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. Small parts of these deposits would be withdrawn by check from time to time, and then the larger balance would be drawn at once, to be succeeded in a day or two by a still larger deposit. This went on month after month and in the meantime she was paying unexampled interest, and paying it promptly, on every dollar she borrowed. The banks trusted her without security, and she met every note to the day. Dr. Duzan, one of the wealthiest men of the city, loaned her thousands of dollars on her personal note. What was the ultimate scheme of the

woman has never been learned, but the State evolved the theory that she borrowed from one to pay loans and interest to another, increasing the amounts at every stage coming into the city on Saturday afternoon, had seen Young and his wife and Mrs. Sums, and that she had reached a point in her operations where she could not pay released from prison. coming into the city on Saturday afternoon, in her game; that Young had lent her large

There are seven keepers employed to look after the city's menagerie in Central Park, and they get \$75 s month each. The disposition of the keeper is reflected in that of the animals under his care.

If the man is cranky, cruel and indifferent to the wants of the animals, the latter become restless, savage and pugnacious whenever he approaches. On the other hand, a kind hearted, considerate keeper has no trouble in getting the beasts to obey him.

There were two keepers in the lion house one years ago, one of a gentle disposition. The color was any menagerie there.

The color was continually jability of the cat family in the menagerie and yet there was a spotted leopard, Kate by name, that would come to the bars when the bars to shake hands. The claws were sheathed as the animal purred her friendship for the keeper. Monkeys are the bardest of all animals to keep alive in a menagerie or zoological garden for any great length of time. Seven years is considered a long time. The fact that several have lived in the park since 1885, when he left Barnum's circus. Supt. Smith looks upon him as his right bower.

The color of the cat family in the menagerie morning and the simians see their friend. Such a chatter, as all the monkeys try to talk to him in their own language at once!

Jake is happiest when Jake enters the building in the menagerie and yet there was a spotted leopard, Kate by name, that would come to the bars when the bars to shake hands. The claws were sheathed as the animal purred her friendship for the keeper.

When a camel, a bear and most un-templated family in the menagerie and yet there was a spotted leopard, Kate by name, that would come to the bars to shake hands. The claws were sheathed as the animal purred her friendship for the keeper.

Jake is happiest when Jake enters the building in the menagerie and yet there was a spotted leopard, Kate by name, that would come to the bars to shake hands. The claws were sheathed as the animal purred her friendship for the keeper.

Some of the car family in th

Jake Cook, the keeper of the monkey house, has been in the menagerie for about twenty-four years. It's an interesting

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—They are fishing with hatchets and axes out on the Cane Run road. They are making bigger hauls in ten minutes than they could make with hooks and lines or with tilts in ten days. Ten and fifteen pound carp and bass as big as have been seen for a long time and other kinds of fish in abundance and of good weight are being obtained with the axe and the hatchet.

The protracted drought which began last July and is not yet fairly ended is largely responsible for the fishing. The drought made the ponds dwindle till there was not more than a foot or two of water in many of them. A few days ago a cold snap set

PROPOSED HENDRIK HUDSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE

The association which has been formed | Battery and a bridge over Spuyten Duyvil | This will be borne by the city, but the association

Spuyten Duyvil. The tricentennial will and architect of this city. The design has serve the practical purpose of providing the

the animals.

July and is not yet fairly ended is targety responsible for the fishing. The drought to do is to get permission from the owner of the pond to take them cut. A hole is only them. A few days ago a cold snap set to do is to get permission from the owner of the pond to take them cut. A hole is only them. A few days ago a cold snap set to do is to get permission from the owner of the pond to take them cut. A hole is only them. A few days ago a cold snap set through the cut.

River to join the districts of Inwood and Boller, the well known bridge engineer

the bridge.

event by building a bridge over the Harlem | authorities a design prepared by A. P. | decorative features.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Surprising as They were talking and laughing and bowed him; that she enticed him and Mrs. Young is the financial record of Mrs. Cassie L. to acquaintances as they passed. Then a to the Cold Springs, where the husband to the Cold Springs, where the husband was shot down by Silas Hartman and Mrs. Young, as she fled terror stricken from the scene, was shot in the back of the head by Mrs. Clem; that the object of the double murder was to secure the notes which Mrs. Clem had given Young for borrowed money. but not finding them on his person, a searc of the Young residence had followed that night and the notes had been found and de-

> Benjamin Harrison, afterward Presiden of the United States, was retained by the State to assist in the prosecution. Other able counsel were employed to defend Mrs. Clem. Hartman out his throat in jail. Mrs. Clem was put on trial, and her peculiar relations with capitalists were brought out before the jury, some of the best known men in the city testifying that they had lent her large sums of money and declaring the enormous interest she paid them. The first jury failed to agree, but she

was convicted by the second and sent to prison for life. The Supreme Court reersed the verdict on a technicality, and after two abortive trials the indictment against her was dismissed. William Abrams was sent to the penitentiary also for life, but when the indictment against Mrs. Clem was dismissed public sentiment demanded the release of Abrams, who was the minor criminal in the case, and he was pardoned. Mrs. Clem had hardly been released

from custody before she began her finan-cial operations again, and, strange to say, found capitalists who were willing to trust her with their money for the sake of the interest she paid. Among her more prominent victims in the second period of her career were a Miss Miller, who possess a large fortune; a Mrs. Barnes, Hezekiah Hinkson, and a man named Cooke. Many others lent her money; but when one of her patrons sued for the recovery of notes which had passed into the hands of other persons they discreetly kept allent or re-fused to come forward and testify regarding their relations with her. In the trial for the recovery of the notes

Mrs. Clem swore that they had never been in her possession. On account of this testimony she was arrested and indicted for perjury; and was sentenced to the woman's prison for four years. Through all of her troubles the woman

maintained an undaunted spirit and defiantly asserted her innocence. Her husfiantly asserted her innocence. Her hus-band stood by her till she was convicted of perjury; but after the prison doors had shut her out from the world he applied for a divorce. When the papers were served upon Mrs. Clem at the woman's reformatory, and she realized that her husband had lost confidence in her, she became a changed woman. Constantly after that she went about her duties with a sorrowful face, dejected manner and

sight when Jake enters the building in the morning and the simians see their friend. Such a chatter, as all the monkeys try to talk to him in their own language at once!

Jake is happiest when among the monkeys, and it is easy to see from their actions that they love their keeper. Monkeys are the hardest of all animals to keep alive in a meageric or so logical garden for any

He is said to be one of the best elephant

men in the country. He has trained Hattie, a young elephant, to do so many stunts for visitors that circus people who have seen her say that there is not her equal in the country.

in the country.

Thomas Donahue, a civil war veteran,

has charge of the swans, ducks and other fowl on the lake. Keeper Patrick Marvin has been taken from B-ar Hill and put in charge of the fallow deer. There are two

charge of the fallow deer. There are two new keepers in charge of the lion house that have been sent there by the Civil Ser-

in the ornamentation of the bridge with

Besides being a memorial the bridge will

The leopards are the fiercest and most un- | sight when Jake enters the building in the

THEY'RE FISHING WITH AXES

creek. The association has decided upon | ciation will spend another million dollars

The association has submitted to the city | historical sculptures, electroliers and other

been approved by the Bridge Department | city with a magnificent parkway. Starting

## POSTAL REFORMS DEMANDED

A League Trying to Secure for Americans the Postal Facilities That Germans Now Enjoy & & & & & &

\*Our Post Office Department is twentyfive years behind other civilized countries," said Immanuel Pfeiffer, general manager of the Postal Reform League, which opened headquarters a few weeks ago at 500 Fifth avenue. 'Our Government charges 6,000 per cent. more for delivering parcels than the German Government. Five or 10 per cent, is an immense difference in busin expenses. Then think at what a disadvantage our merchants are placed in com-

parison with those of Germany. "Merchandise sent through the mail in America must be limited to four pound packages, reckoned as fourth class matter. For this four pound package the sender must pay 64 cents for any distance, even in the same city.

"A German can send a 110 pound package of merchandise from one end of Germany to the other for 30 cents, or he can even send it to the confines of Austro-Hungary

"The American pays 16 cents a pound. The German pays one-fourth of a cent a pound. Is there any reason in that? "The German Government will deliver the

110 pound parcel at the address to which it is coneigned. For from 2 to 6 cents extra the Government will insure this package, while we must pay 8 cents to register a half ounce letter.

There is apparent throughout Europe a great desire to serve the people through their postal system which is entirely lacking in our Government. Even little Denmark recently appointed a commiss examine into the postal systems of all countries and report on improvements. As one result, Denmark has recently established a national automobile system to deliver the parcels post at the door of the consumer. "The International Parcels Post was

established in 1880. It carries eleven pound parcels to any one of the thirty-three countries represented for 10 cents, land transportation, with additional fees runping up to 60 cents for maritime trans-

"Why are we kept out of this union? Why do not our business men have the advantage of that rate in dealing with the 500,000,000 inhabitants of those countries? Ask the President. He has the power, together with the Postmaster-General, of fixing postal rates. "Let me give you one small result of our

failure to belong to that union. Louis Aymè, who had charge of the Government relief work after the Pelée disaster, and has been Consul at West Indian points for years, states that the parcels post would make a difference of \$2,000,000 a year in our trade with the West Indies without the expenditure of one dollar in getting busi-"This trade would flow to us as naturally

as water runs down hill, solely by reason of the less time taken to fill orders. It would be in the way of small parcels of shoes, clothing, hats, parts of machinery and small machines, delicate table goods and the whole range of articles advertised in American publications and catalogues.

"Americans and Europeans living in those islands read these advertisements now with a sense of maddening irritation. They must send to London, Paris or Berlin instead of to New York, because the parcel will be delivered to them for 60 cents, while New York it would have to be sent in many cases by freight, costing about \$8.

"Local stores throughout a large portion of the islands carry only the goods demanded by the negro masses. This two million would come to our merchants and manufacturers annually simply by joining the parcels post. By this dog in the manger policy not even the private carrier companies get the business, because it goes

to Europe. "Even Bermuda, right at our door, is shut out. Artifically Bermuda belongs to England. Naturally, by the laws of proximity and trade, it belongs to us.

"We charge five cents to send even a letter there. Bermuda would do all her shopping in New York if we had the parcels post As it is she can't buy a calico dress without undergoing the irritating formalities of securing invoice, bill of lading, and so on.

"Again, why should foreigners have postal privileges in the United States denied to citizens of the country? "A resident in New York must pay 64

we have such conveniences in our pos system?

Then the delivery system of a city like New York, for example. All day long the streets of New York are traversed by the delivery wagons of different com-

"A wagon from one store drives up and leaves a parcel at a house. A few minutes later a wagon from another store drives up and leaves a package at the same house. Just for exercise, apparently.

"There's no sense in it. Experience in European countries proves that our whole delivery system could be reorganized on a parcels post basis with an annual saving to the country of at least \$200,000,000. "I was much interested in the report

of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York for 1903. He speaks of his desire to loan books specially a lapted to their needs to teachers through the State from the State Teachers Library. He adds: " 'This plan has not proved to be practi-

cable owing largely to the excessive cost of transportation. The only convenient means of transmitting books over a great part of the State is the mails. "The present rates of postage, averaging

about 22 cents per volume, are to a great extent prohibitory, compared with the sometimes meagre salaries out of which the expense must come. Hence thousands of the very teachers who would be most benefited by the privileges of this library are forced to decline them.

"There is no doubt that it would be good public policy for the Government to encourage the reading of books from a library of this character, or indeed of any books that the people would care generally to read. It is high time for the Government to cease making a handsome profit out of business of this kind. This library is not a private enterprise, and its object is purely educa-

"Those are not my words. They are those of the New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction, printed in his report.

"The cost of delivering a book by mail is eight cents a pound. How many great and costly libraries, impossible to establish in small places, could be utilized by people at a distance with a library rate like that of Switzerland, three cents for four pound packages of books? "It is declared by opponents of the exten-

sion of our postal privileges that the Government cannot conduct the parcels post except at a loss even at 16 cents a pound. would like to ask them how Germany can afford to deliver 110 pound packages at one-fourth of a cent a pound? And how our own Government can carry periodicals, as it has for twenty years past, in 220 pound packages, for one cent a pound? "Our letter rates are perfectly illogical.

New Zealand inaugurated the twentieth century by a two cent letter rate to the whole world. A New Zealander may send letter to the United States for two cents. but to answer it you must pay five cents. We can send letters to Mexico, Canada,

the Philippines, Hawaii and Shanghai for. two cents. But to the Bahamas. Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Newfoundland, all Europe and all South America, we must pay five cents. "Does it cost any more to send a letter. to Europe than to China? What sense or

reason is there in this? And why should we ray two cents for an ounce domestic letter while the German pays only one cent. for an 8-ounce letter in his own country? "The Postal Reform League is newly organized, with the intention of organizing all the elements of dissatisfaction.

"Publishers, merchants, and citizens generally have been dissatisfied for years. Since we opened here in the middle of Novemher we have received between 4,000 and 5,000 letters promising cooperation; and the tenor of most of them is, 'Bless your soul, I've been working along that line for years.'

"The league proposes to introduce two bills into Congress this winter, one for the complete review and codifying of the postal regulations. Postal authorities at Washington make rulings in regard to registry of publications for which there are no laws in existence. They are m re regulations of the Department, often without precedent.

From letters that 1 have received from Mr. Cortelyou and Senator Lodge I should be inclined to think that we might expect "A resident in New York must pay 64 cents to send a four pound package to Newark. That same package could be mailed in London, transported across the Atlantic, across the United States and delivered in San Francisco for one-fourth less, and, in addition, the package could have weighed eleven pounds instead of four.

"Great Britain will take an eleven pound package from Dublin to Shanghai for three-fourths what it costs to send a four pound package from New York to Newark. And yet Henniker Heaton, a Member of Parliament interested in postal reform, says that Great Britain is as far bebind Germany and Austro-Hungary as benighted America is behind Great Britain. He is trying to have the parcels post in Great Britain raised from eleven to 112 pound parcels.

"An American merchant cannot mail a package C. O. D.

"In Germany he can do so by an additional fee of a few cents. In Austro-Hungary this idea has been reduced to an almost perfect system by means of Government cheoks, by which the cost of each transaction amounts to 1½ cents. Why can't

HOW A SENATOR LOST A JOB

If there was one thing that the late Rich- | irritated. He turned around in his chair ard J. Oglesby of Illinois disliked while serving his only term in the United States Senate it was to be kept in evenings by callers. The Senator's rooms in Washington were at 1304 F street, near the rooms of Senator Booth of California, who lived at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and F streets. If Oglesby could alip over to Booth's after er, before the crowd began to gather in his rooms, he was lost to visitors, unless they happened to catch him on the run home about bedtime. The Senators were great cronice, both Forty-niners, with many tories of the early days of California to

In the last year of Senator Oglesby's term a stranger found him at his rooms one evening, after many prior attempts to capture him. There had been the usual throng of politicians, news gatherers and perhaps an unusual number of office seekers. At any rate a long and tedious session had resulted, leaving the Senator

and to the modest young man in waiting to present a letter said: "Now what in hell do you want?"

"Nothing, sir, from you," said the young man and walked out. It happened that he came from a town in southern Illinois in which dwelt a State

Senator of great influence, who upon learning that the young man was about to visit Washington as a sightseer had asked him if he would like a letter of introduction to Senator Oglesby. The young man accepted, with the result already told. And when the State Senator back in Illinois heard it he swore vengeance. He circulated the incident all through his town and the adjoining legislative districts, till then Oglesby's strongholds, and when the members of the Legislature were lined up in January following. Gen. Logan was again elected a United States Senator, and Senator Oglesby, much to his chagrin and disappointment, was left out.



Some months ago an organization, known | and it will now be submitted to the Board | from Central Park the driveway will extend as the Hendrik Hudson Memorial Associa- of Estimate and the Municipal Art Comtion, was formed to establish some permanent memorial of the anniv reary. Various schemes were proposed. Finally it became and surveys the city has appropriated

For the preparation of preliminary plans a choice between an arch in one of the prin- \$10,000. The actual cost of construction of cipal centres of the city, a water gate at the the bridge has been estimated at \$1,500,000.

through Riverside Drive and the Boulevard Lafayette and then by means of the extension which is to be built over Inwood Heights and the proposed Hudson bridge a connection will be made with the driveway which runs from Spuyten Duyvil to Van Cortlandt Park.